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WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 9, 1825.

[No. 15.

m Columbian Star,

Published every Saturday, THE AUTHORITY OF THE BAPTIST GEN ERAL CONVENTION, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE,

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ES D. KNOWLES, EDITOR.

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unications intended for publication in shimbian Star, should be addressed to Mitor: Letters on business, to John S. us, the Publisher.

ientisements, by the square, 50 cents; for eeding insertion, 25 cents.

Biography.

THE DEACON AND EVANGELIST.

osed, that Philip was a native of Samaria. He was one of the y disciples, and the colleague of Stein the office of deacon, which was for the convenience of the poor, and sstance of the Apostles in some ine services and ministrations. This cirtance shows him to have been a perof great esteem and reputation in the nh, endowed with miraculous powers, I'd wisdom, and of the Holy Ghost; ich were the qualifications required by Apostles in those who were to receive appointment. He continued at Jerusain the discharge of his ministry, for months after his election, till the

mb being scattered, he was obliged to e his station. her Stephen was sacrificed to the fury enemies, the Jews extended their and revenge to the whole church. vere apparently determined to extirthe Christian religion. The Apostles maining privately at Jerusalem, that which the better superintend the af-

min and down the neighbouring counpublishing the glad tidings of the Gosad declaring its nature and design in places whither they went. Hence this um of their society, which their peris intended as their ruin, proved an mal means of enlarging the bounds of mity. Among these wanderers was Langelist, so styled, not from his having na a Gospel history, but from his mains of the word. He directed his y towards Samaria, and came to a city but province, supposed to have been opolis, the royal abode of the forings of Israel. The Apostles at their assion were charged 'not to go in the the Gentiles, nor to enter into any of the Samaritans.' But when Christ steath had broken down the wall of samaritans, who were particularly to the Jews, and confirmed his docby many miracles. The people, they beheld him healing all kinds of aid not resist these arguments for the the had been carried away by the ms of Simon Magus. Imposture,

baptism introduced into the Gospel Simon himself was also baptized, es imitated the example of their What is it, the by creeping in among the Christian they might the more effectually

time of Philip's success at Samaria reached Jerusalem, and the Aposmedia ely despatched some of their mber to confirm the new converts faith, Peter and John were sent is errand, who, upon their arrival, for them and laid their hands upon and the miraculous gift of the Holy amediately succeeded. This is an te of the Apostolic power; Philip bing only a deacon, could not confer doly Ghost, this being a faculty grant-

dy to the Apostles. thave no intimations left upon record m God, to go and instruct a stranger

turn to his own country. By a voice from there is no minister, no sanctuary, and And now, when they remembered that

and the ancients generally make that prediction of David fulfilled in him, 'Ethiopia hence the Ethiopians are wont to glory, that by means of this eunuch they received baptism almost the first of any Christians in the world. The traditions of the country tell us that the eunuch, being returned home, first converted his mistress, Candace, to the Christian faith, and afterwards by her leave propagated it throughout Ethiopia, till meeting with Matthew the Apostle, by their joint endeavours they expelled idolatry out of all those parts. Which done, he crossed the Red Sea, and preached the mentous truths; but this is not all. He is Christian religion in Arabia, Persia, India, pastor as well as teacher; and his official and many others of those eastern nations, till at length, in the island of Taprobana, since called Ceylon, he sealed his doctrine with his blood.'

Having accomplished the object of his mission, ' the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip, and he was found at Azotus,' anciently Ashdod, a city of the Philistines; and having published the Gospel in that vicinity, he at length arrived at Cæsarea, which, it appears, was the place of his residence. Here he now probably retired, and spent the remainder of his life; for at this place, many years after, we find Paul and his company, coming from Ptolemais, in their ourney to Jerusalem, "entering the house of Philip the Evangelist, which was one of the seven, and abiding with him; and the same man had four daughters, virgins, which did prophecy."

How long Philip lived after his return to Casarea, and whether he made any more excursions for the propagation of the faith, is not certainly known. Some writers condaughters were yet to be seen in the time of Hierom, and were visited and admired by the noble and religious Roman lady Paula, in her journey to the Holy Land.

Religious Zelections.

INLUENCE OF MINISTERS.

Extracts from a Sermon preached at the Sixth Anniversary of the Auxiliary Education Society of the Young Men, in Boston; February 6th, 1825. By Rev. Leon-

I know there are patriots-calculators on national happiness, in whose estimates virtue, intelligence, and public sentiment, are on, then the Gospel came, and valued as nothing—pure economists, who did peace as well to them that were nigh. Philip the numerical increase of its population, the freely preached the Gospel to who regard the progress of intellect only as it promotes the invention of labour-saving machines, and whose sole standard of a people's character is found in the extent of its manufactures, and the productiveness of its equally well assured, that the farther a naand casting out demons with pow- commerce. But with such men I hold no argument. I speak to those who believe that d Christianity, and they accordingly men are weighed, not counted; who know that the word with gladness. The that the highest happiness of a people depends the word with gladness. The that the highest happiness of a people depends their virtuous habits, their intellectual on their virtuous habits, their intellectual our land, an order of men, whose habits and character, their noble and honourable sentiments; and who need only to be remind-timents; and who need only to be remind-timents; and who need only to be remind-ed of what it is which Christian ministers ed of what it is which Christian ministers the presence of the sun. The peo- are doing in our land, for the improvement of public virtue and general morality, for the presence, sensible of their errour, nuattended the discourses of Philip, the advancement of public intelligence, for themselves his converts, and the elevation of public sentiment, and the aptism introduced into the Gospel growth of all those finer and nobler feelings

which can give dignity or strength to na-What is it, then, which ministers of the Gospel are doing for these objects? Look at them in their official character, as teachers of Christianity, and tell me. Go through our cities, and see the ministers of Jesus there, who array themselves like champions against all immorality of practice and impurity of sentiment, who devote themselves to the work, and wear their lives out in the warfare, perishing, it may be, in the very dawn of their usefulness; and tell me, do not the people who attend the Sabbath ministrations of these preachers, become more intellectual in their habits, more virtuous in their deportment, more elevated in their feelings? Or pass through our towns and villages, and see the thousand pastors, who are guiding their flocks on the mountains and plains; the thousand Philip returned with the Apostles preachers of salvation, who are imparting or continued at Samaria, and to their hearers not only lessons in morality, angel was sent to him with a mes- most intellectual of sciences; and this in the

place they both went down into the water, the voice of Christian worship ascending to Have we not seen a minister of the gosshall stretch out her hands unto God;' and blish there, and to perpetuate the institutions of religion; you would be able in some such men are exerting, on our national character, and our national happiness.

Be it not forgotten in this estimate, that

the influence and labours of the minister are not confined to the Sabbath, or to the house of God. He does indeed inculcate on his hearers the high and stern morality of the Gospel; and he enlarges and ele vates their minds by teaching them its mopastor as well as teacher; and his official every family in his flock. Here you see him, to-day, in the cottage of the poor, and there, to-morrow, in the mansion of the rich,-a man of intelligence, and distinguished by the official sanctity of his character, mingling with all classes of his people, and accommodating himself to all; for the improvement of all. And does he accomplish nothing for their improvement? Is he doing nothing to bring them under salutary moral restraints,-nothing to raise them in the scale of thinking beings, -nothing to soften the asperities or to enoble the infirmity of human character? He goes round among his people, and they all love him because he is their minister. Observe the influence of his intercourse with them. See how kind are the affections which gather around him; how cordial the welcome with which they greet him wherever he comes; how interesting, and often how he suffered martyrdom, and was buried, toopen grave, but he stands by it, with the gether with his daughters. It is probable mourners, to tell them of 'the resurrection that he died peaceably at Casarea. His and the life.' You know how many affechouse and the apartments of his virgin tionate thoughts, how many kind emotions, are called up by that simple appellation,

our minister.

But when you have estimated the influence which ministers are exerting directly, in their official character, you have taken into account only a part of what they are doing for our country. You must look also at the efforts which they make, as members of society for the benefit of their fellow citizens. It is true, you will not find them projecting or executing schemes that shall immediately open to our republic new sources of wealth ;-and there is reason for this. Their professional pursuits bring them into contact, mainly, with the intellectual and moral wants of the community; and their professional habits teach them to regard its intellectual and moral improvement as mainly important. In the same way the interest of the cause to which they are devoted compel them to direct their efforts towards the attainment of this object. For while they know that Christianity is adapted to man in every condition, from the highest point of intellectual elevation, to the lowest depth of ignorance; they are tion advances in intelligence, the more completely may it be brought under the dominion of the Gospel. Thus the Christian ministry furnishes, and spreads over pursuits, and interests, all lead them to make every effort for the advancement of public intelligence, and thus for the progress of that refinement, and that nobleness of character, which we deem its necessary attendants. Will any man say that this is speculation? Then look abroad, and tell me who in this land are, and are expected to be, the foremost in contriving, and the most indefatigable in prosecuting, all schemes of public improvement. Go number our schools, and academies, and colleges; and tell me on whom do these grand instruments of national happiness and power chiefly depend for their efficiency, not to say, for their very organization. Why is it that in all these United States, you can hardly find a flourishing seminary of learning, which is not more or less under the influence of ministers of religion? How are such facts to be explained, except by the supposition that he who has instituted the sacred office as the means by which he will save the souls of men, has also mercifully designed that it shall be a palladium of prosperity to the nation that preserves it in its original form and brightness, as it was sent down from heaven?

Some of you have stood by the open grave in which a venerable minister of the Gospel had lain down to sleep till the mornthe had no sooner received his the most wonderful history, and the sublimation, than he 'arose and went.' As he is journey, he espied coming towards and of Ethiopia, a cunuch of great my under Candace, Queen of the men are not elevating the moral and intelligation. This man having performed his This man having performed his This man having performed his the most wonderful history, and the sublimation, than he 'arose and went.' As he is the most wonderful history, and the sublimation of his flock. The men and women, who passed by that open grave which aims the two passed by that open grave where the most powerful eloquence that the world and women, who passed by that open grave which aims the most wonderful history, and the sublimation of his flock. The men and women, who passed by that open grave which aims the powerful eloquence that the world warp were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their earliest recollections of religion. His voice had recontained the venerable form with which were associated all their respect are neterprise which aims at an object like this? Will you not bid it God-with the town where there is a whole generation of his flock. The men and women, who passed by that open grave were seeking the most powerful eloquence that the world war and organize all the benevolence of so wide and organize all the benevolence of

heaven, or some immediate inspiration, Phi- where the smiles of the Sabbath are disre- they should see his face no more, they lip was directed to 'go near the chariot.' Finding the cunuch employed in reading a portion of the prophet Isaiah relating to passes through the wilderness from one there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in their there could see in their tears, and in the tears, and in thei the Messiah, he took occasion to instruct rude settlement to another-O could you looks of deep and silent grief, what an influhim in the Christian doctrine. The Ethio- follow him, and see, as I have seen, the ence the old man had gathered around him, E. Littell, of Philadelphia, and Wilder and

Dr Cave has the following notice of this could you see, as I have seen, the eyes of as if he were its guardian angel? Sabbath M. A. from the latest London edition." It Ethiopian convert. "Being returned into his his hearers kindling as they listened to his after Sabbath, thousands listened to his inwords, and thought on the Sabbaths and Christian faith; in which respect Hierom the sanctuaries of their own New-England; came down upon them, and their hearts fac-similies of Biblical manuscript, will be comprised in four volumes, and altractions. While he spake, the Spirit though illustrated with numerous maps and came down upon them, and their hearts fac-similies of Biblical manuscript, will be could you see him distributing his Bibles were softened, melted, subdued. The in- put to subscribers at the mederate sum of and tracts, and organizing, in that rising fidel scoffed at his efforts, and the profligate twelve dollars.-We have not had an opcommunity, the churches that are to esta- was indignant; but the infidel was put to portunity of examining the work ourselves, silence, and the profligate was confounded; but we perceive that the best English and in spite of them, public sentiment was critics speak of it in terms of unqualified measure, to estimate the influence which purified, and the standard of public morals commendation. The Eclectic Review says, was raised, and a new aspect was given to " It is the very best introduction to the the affairs of that city. And when he died critical study of the Holy Scriptures in the -when his spirit had struggled and burn- whole compass of English literature;" and ed, till it escaped from its prison of mortali- the Christian Observer remarks, " It is the ty, then, when the long procession followed most important theological publication of his coffin to the tomb, it was seen in their its kind which has appeared in England or sad and solemn countenances, that their any other country for some years. No well hearts were borne down by the weight of assorted theological library can be long some mighty affliction; and while they without it; and even those students in divinispake of the sundering of ties which bound ty whose pecuniary resourses are too limithim to their hearts, it was the highest eulo- ed to admit of wanton expenditures, duties carry him, from time to time, into gy of their grief that his death was a hub- would do well, even on the score of econolic calamity. Say you that the picture is my, to include these volumes in their libra-overdrawn?—You have heard of a Larned, ry." Four editions of the work have alsmitten by the breath of pestilence, ready been published in England, the first You have heard of a Whelpley, cut down in in 1818-the second in 1821-the third in the bright morning of his hopes. You have 1822, and the fourth in 1823. The followseen a Huntington. Is the picture over-drawn? Take then another illustration. Vol. 1. contains a Critical Inquiry into It shall be actual, and still more specific.

> and I are little men, but before we die, our influence must be felt on the other side of cred Criticism; including an Historical and the world." Not many years after, a ship, Critical Account of the Original Languages deep. There stood on her deck a man of Similies) of the principal Manuscripts of who, in the ardour of youthful benevolence, ings, the Quotations from the Old Testatouching, the occasions on which he appears had aspired to extend his influence through ment in the New, the Poetry of the Hebefore them. There is not a chamber of the world. He died in youth; but he had brews and Harmonies of the Scriptures, redeemed his pledge; and at this hour, his form a portion of this part. influence is felt in Asia, in Africa, in the the grandeur of his aspirations, nor the re- ter, Context, Scope, Historical Circumstansult of his efforts. He traversed our land, ces, and Christain Writers. like a ministering spirit, silently and yet effrom village to village, and from city to city, Figurative Language of Scripture; the pleading now with the patriot, for a country churches of the east. He lived for India and tings. Owhyhee, and died in the service of Afritrain of glory that still widens and bright- of the Jewish and other nations incidentally Who can measure the influence of one such

minister of the gospel? civil influence of a well instructed Christian Ministry. The nature of this influence, | Scriptures. as it affects the standard of public morals, the progress of public intelligence, and the of Scripture. elevation of public sentiment, I have attempted to illustrate by referring you not only to the official character which ministers sustain, but also to the institutions of public utility which they patronize, and to The degree of this influence I have sought to impress on your minds, by leading you to palpable and specific illustrations. A few

a conclusion.

timent if you will. It is a high and manwilderness falls and vanishes before it,- pleasantry and good humour. and rich plantations, and smiling villages, Yet the grand theme on which he and crowded cities, come out upon our vidwells, that in which he may be said to sion like the stars at evening. Look forth, be peculiarly at home, is vital godliness, and as your mind kindles with a thought of No cold forms merely, could answer his what a country your children will inhabit, turn. And while he earnestly sought to Whelpleys, and the Huntingtons, who are could not forget the eternal interests of his to guard the yet uncreated cities of the south friends; many of whom were wandering far and west, from pollution, and ignorance, and from the fold of Jesus. With the earnest-degradation?—Where are the pastors, who ness of one who knows he must give acare to impart instruction and all the dignity count, he beseeches them to secure the fa-Parts adjacent. But wherever he but the principles of the profoundest and ing of the resurrection. It was surrounded of manhood, to the millions, that will soon vour of heaven, while yet the offers of mermost intellectual of sciences; and this in the perhaps, by the grassy mounds where he swarm on all those fertile plains and sunny cy are extended. And at the same time, swarm on all those fertile plains and sunny himself had deposited, with funeral rights, mountains? Where are the Millses, who his language breathes forth an air of kind-new and the sublimes. a whole generation of his flock. The men shall seek out all the dark corners of a counness and delicate regard to their feelings,

Literary.

pian having professed his faith in the Son of God, when they had come to a convenient of God, when they had come to a convenient summons; could you hear, as I have heard, make that people happy. Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy God from the recesses of the eternal forest; pel standing in the midst of a populous city Scriptures, by Thomas Hartwell Horne,

> the Genuineness, Authenticity, Uncorrupt-A young minister of the gospel once said ed Preservation, and Inspiration of the Holy to an intimate friend, "My brother, you Scriptures.

Vol. II. In two parts, treats, first, on Saeturning from a distant quarter of the of Scripture, and of the Cognate or kindred globe, paused on her passage across the Dialects; an Account (with numerous Fac-God, who wept over the dead body of his the Old and New Testament, &c. &c. In friend. He prayed and the sailors wept this part of the work, the History of the with him. And they consigned that body Authorized English Version of the Bible is to the ocean. It was the body of the man, particularly considered. The various Read-

Second Part .- Of the Interpretation of native country. This man was Samuel certaining the Sense or outpeure, man John Mills: and all who know his history Analogy of Languages, analogy of Scripwill say, that I have exaggerated neither ture, Scholia and Glossaries; Subject-mats

These discussions are followed by the fectually, from the hill country of the Pil- application of the preceding principlesgrims to the valley of the Missouri. He to the Historical Interpretation of the Sawandered on his errands of benevolence cred Writings; the interpretation of the Spiritual Interpretation of the Scriptures; growing up to an immensity of power, and the interpretation of Prophecy, of Types, now with the Christian, for a world lying in of the Doctrinal and Moral parts of Scripwickedness. He explored in person the ture, of the Promises and Threatenings desolations of the west, and in person therein contained; and the Inferential he stirred up to enterprise and effort the and Practical Reading of the Sacred Wri-

Vol. III. contains an outline of the Hisca. He went to heaven in his youth; torical and Physical Geography of the Holy but his works do follow him, like a long Land. The Political and Military Affairs ens, and will widen and brighten forever. mentioned in the Scriptures. Sacred Antiquities of the Jews. The Domestic Antiquities, or the Private Life, Manners, Cus-I have led you to consider the social and toms, Amusements, &c. of the Jews and other Nations incidentally mentioned in the

Vol. IV. is appropriated to the Analysis

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraphi. SCOTT'S LETTERS.

The name of Dr. Scott is dear to thousands, the spirit of universal benevolence which for the instruction and consolation his writings they are labouring to create and cherish. have afforded them in their journey heavenward; and not a few can even regard him as the instrument of leading them to a away from abstract and general propositions, knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. His Commentary on the Bible, and Force words more, and my argument is brought to of Truth are works of pre-eminent usefulness-to say nothing of his essays and con-You love your country. You exult in the troversial writings. A new volume from anticipation of its ever growing prosperity his pen, consisting of Letters and Papers and its enduring renown. Cherish the sen- never before published, together with occasional observations by his son, Rev. John ly feeling .- Would that I had the inspira- Scott, has just issued from the press of Mr. tion of a prophet, and might bring before S. T. Armstrong, of this city. A large you the scenes that are coming. Look far number of the letters we have read; and away to the south, and far, far to the west, are coveting the return of a few more leiand you may see an empire rising into be-ing, to which the shores and cities of New-You may here find the same piety, the same England will be only as the hem of the perpetual flow of instruction, which characgarment. Every day the growing tide of terize his other writings; mingled with a population rolls farther and farther,—the great degree of affection, and often with

tell me, where are the Larneds, and the cultivate this spirit in his own heart, he

is presented to high opinion of inted on a best d on paper of an have compare an copy the de d by the stereot er, he does not most correct b soon as opport when bound hold subscription libers' names, an de of conveyand binding they is in press, and or five months, eed at the terms of per vol. in ba

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YOUNG,

NG, CRIPTION, IAN OFFI prises 324 large 12mo. pages, with a portrait of Dr. S.

MAP OF PALESTINE.

Thomas B. Wait and Son, and Joseph W. Ingraham, of Boston, propose to re-publish by subscription, a Historical Map of Pales-tine; exhibiting a correct and masterly de-lineation of the peculiar geographical fea-tures of the country, and of all places therein, connected with Scripture History: interspersed with 96 vignettes, illustrative of the most important and interesting circumstances recorded in the Old and New Testaments. It was originally published by Assheton, London, 1820. Attached to the Map will be a pamphlet, containing, in a condensed form, an account of the principal districts, and some of the most remarkable places exhibited in the Map. The work is recommended by many gentlemen of distinction, of almost every denomination. It is to be published in three different styles, the first at \$10-second at \$8-third at \$6. Size of the Map, 45 by 30 inches; to be copied from the English edition by Messrs. Annin & Smith, Engravers.

Religious.

From the London Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, for January, 1825.

HORRIBLE SUPERSTITIONS.

IRISH MISSIONS.

The necessity of Protestant missions, to spread the knowledge of evangelical truth among the deluded inhabitants of the sister country, will receive additional illustration from the following letter from the county of

Extract of a letter from the county of Mayo,

in Ireland, dated September 26th, 1824. On the 8th instant, we were at Balla, once the high place of Baal, now of the misnamed Queen of Heaven. About 50,000 people were collected there to gain her fayour, and to abuse the patience of the Supreme God. Men and women on their bare knees, were continually performing penance, repeating as many Paters, Aves, and Creeds as they were able to gabble over with incredible volubility, while they went round a stone altar, and an old round tower, which are distant from each other about 40 yards, and situated in an old burying ground, which is completely covered with flat tombstones, resting directly on the ground, but at different elevations and angles. This irregularity of surface renders the difficulty of perambulating the required ellipse upon the knees infinitely more laborious. The votaries, now dragging on their knees and legs to reach the opposing height, and now cautiously endeavouring to break too sudden a shock in the descent to a lower stone, are often, the women especially, so exhausted as to faint. The seven appointed circuits completed in the burying ground, they pause at what is called the Biessed Spot, repeat seven Paters, seven Aves, and a half-penny for kissing an ivory cruci proceed from thence down a newly graveled declivity towards the well; the priest having caused it the day before to he made cation the greater. Torn and bleeding, they next halt at a stone, anciently set up by the superstitious in honour of the crucifixion; on the centre of which, being taught by an attending hierophant, the make the sign of a cross with fragments of stone ready for the purpose, and kiss it when made, repeating a Pater, an Ave, and a Creed; they then continue their painful progress to a large tree and a well, which they encompass seven times, saying seven Paters, seven Aves, and a Creed. They next pass through a small house wherein there is a well; and for permission to take a bottle of the water they pay another half-penny to a priest. One man having ventured to pass without paying the toll, was driver out while I was present, and violently assaulted by the door-keeper; nor was this the only act of violence which occurred. Two of the devotees rose at one time from their knees, and began to beat each other, proving the inefficiency of such ceremonies to tame or subdue the passions of corrupt man. Each person takes a piece of the tree, mentioned above, thinking it will pre serve them from fire. The entire proceeding I have just described is called the Great Station; the smaller resembles it in every particular except this, that it is performed on the bare feet instead of the knees. The whole scene was revolting in the extreme; and frightful from the many bleeding obec ts around. A poor young man, unable to move after the completion of this degrading will-worship, rested his wearied limbs on a Scotch dray, holding his legs in his hands, his knees torn to the bone, and streaming with blood. O that they knew the mefficacy of their own blood to atone for sin; and felt the power of that precious vital stream which alone cleanses from all iniquity! This place is within a few miles of us, and many of our poor deluded neighbours swelled the number of the devotees. At Lough Keeraan, six miles further, multitudes also assembled to peradditional object in view-the preservation of their cattle from sickness, for whose be-St. KEERAAN, supposed to have been an old cow-doctor; offering to his saintship, by way of an equivalent for his aid, a halter of hay, or a lump of butter rolled up in a bit of cabbage-leaf, according as they wish to procure his miraculous agency on behalf of a cow or a horse. These offerings are cast on the surface of a small lough, (or lake)

which is said to have been on the opposite

side of the road, and to have been transfer-

ed for some unknown cause, like the Cha-

pel of Loretto, to its present site, by the

have been a natural pond, but which having

cred than others, are surrounded seven ed his father, that he ordered his servants times each before they reach the water.

seem as if they were seriously engaged in clean. Mohammed accordingly went supkneading the vegetable mould for some perless to bed; but some hours after, his agricultural purpose, and I was insensibly father coming to his bedside, and gently reminded of the churning of the great deep waking him, said, "My son, you see I am in the Eastern mythology, as I beheld an old man: have compassion on my white them in circles kneading the marsh, or beard; do not grieve me by being an infi-trampling the lough. This kneading of the del." "Father," replied the young man, marsh is, perhaps, more wearisome, though it is certainly less painful, than the perambulation of the tomb-stones and rough gravel at Balla; while the repetition of the Paters, Aves, and Creeds, is perhaps greater. They repeat, during the different stations 33 Paters, 33 Aves, and four Creeds, besides the threefold repetition of the entire number, as governed by the beads. Here and at Balla the excesses at night are beyond description-assaults, lewdness, and goods at the Pattern, as it is called, were assaulted, and some of them were nearly killed. An Irish teacher, who had been reading the Irish Testament, to which many listened with attention, when he was within two miles of home, was all but de-

After reading this account, it may be asked, "What has Popery done for the peo-ple of Ireland; and what does it for the great mass of any people, besides keep-

From the Christian Gazette.

SOUTH-AMERICAN MISSION. Extract from a letter of Mr. Parvin, addressed to the Corresponding Secretary

of the Philadelphia Mite Society. BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 3, 1824.

Soon after writing to your Society, in Jan. last, a religious meeting of Protestants was commenced in this city. It was begun, as were the first meetings of the primitive Christians, in a private house. Our number, as was theirs, is small, and composed chiefly of the poor of this world. To them the Gospel is preached, from Sabbath to Sabbath, in the morning. In the evening a few of us meet together, and pass an hour in praise and prayer. The monthly concert for prayer, is observed here in South America, as well as in Europe, Asia, Atrica, and the United States. Besides these meetings, we had the satisfaction, on the last Sabbath, of commencing one for sailors. It was held on board a vessel. I had the honour of preaching the first sermon, under the first Bethel flag ever hoisted in this

Soon after opening the meeting on land in February, I began a Sabbath school. The number of scholars is about 20. Not more than half of these, however, usually attend. We have been hitherto considerably at a loss, for suitable books to be used Creed, and, approaching the stone altar, in the school. Within a few days, howrecapitulate the same lip-service, pay a ever, I have received several; being a doation from the Philadelphia Sunday Adult School Union.

My time is much occupied in teaching the prospects here, that it has been thought adviseable to write to the American Board, to have a gentleman sent to my assistance. Has not the Society, then, abundant encouragement to continue instant in prayer; seeing 'God has manifestly not forgotten to e gracious ?

Yours, with Christian salutations, THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

From the New-York Chronicle.

CONVERSION OF A MOHAMMEDAN.

We some months since mentioned to our readers the conversion to Christianity of a oung Persian, named Mirza Mohammed Ali. The last report of the Scottish Misionary Society, in relation to their mission at Astrachan, gives the particulars of this interesting event, and from it we collect the

son of Hagi Kasem Bek, a venerable old man, who once held the office of Chief Kaey or judge in the city of Derbent, but who had been accused and convicted of treason, and sent a prisoner to Astrachan. Finding nimself solitary in this situation, he sent for his son, to be the companion of his exile; a requent opportunities of seeing the Scotish Missionaries, and was occasionally emdays after such ebullitions of passion, he form similar ceremonies, but having this to point out to him the inconsistencies of neht they supplicate the fictitious name of that taught in the New Testament. He the heavy was all gone, and I feel light. soon became deeply impressed with a Then I go into the school-house to prayer, sense of his sinfulness and misery, and and when they sing, it seem like I never peace, through the application, it is hoped, of the peace-speaking blood of Jesus.

The old Hagi was greatly afflicted with his son's apostacy, and would sometimes treat him with the utmost severity. Once, in the presence of a number of persons, he Saint himself. I was shown its ancient bed, required his son publicly to renounce his a kind of dry basin, which might once Christian principles; which, on his refusing, so enraged the old man, that he threatbeen drained by unforeseen circumstances ened unless he recanted he would get him was deserted for the neighbouring lough, bound hand and foot and sent to the police. which inherits all its sanctity. They descend into the water when their stations are completed, and bless themselves as they sprinkle the water about their persons. science will not permit me." Here his fa-The penance at this place differs from ther reminded him, that all their controver-

some eminences, supposed to be more sa- to decide matters of faith." This so enragnot to give him a particle of food, neither To one ignorant of their purpose it would allow him to help himself, as he was un-"you are my parent, it is my duty to obey you in all things; but why should you demand of me that obedience which I owe to God only? In this one thing I cannot obey vou."

Mohammed Ali had been accustomed to visit the missionaries daily, previous to this circumstance, but now his father confined him as a prisoner, had him severely beaten, and left him in a great measure without The missionaries learning this, condrunkenness marked the conclusion of every day throughout the week. On the 8th inst. several of our Protestant neighbours, on censed the Hagi, who declared his right not their return home, after disposing of their only to imprison his son, to beat, and to starve him, but even according to the Mohammedan law, to put him to death. They then applied to the Governor to protect Mohammed from his enemies; and in consequence of this, he was brought the same evening to the Mission house, and safely prived of life, by a violent banditti of ruf- lodged. When asked as to the state of his fians. Such is superstition! such its baneful mind during his confinement by his father, he said, "Notwithstanding all the wrang-ling and abuse to which I was exposed, I felt quite peaceful and happy." The meckness with which he bore the ill usage of the Persians who came to argue with him, was ing them in ignorance, superstition, and also a pleasing proof of the influence of Divine truth on his heart, and was calculated to make a powerful impression on the minds of his countrymen.

Shortly after this he was baptized by the Scottish Missionaries with much solemnity, in the mission chapel, before a crowded audience of the natives of at least seven different countries; the service being conducted in the Persian, Turkish, and English lan-

Numbers of Persians now visit Mohammed Ali, and converse with him as to the change which has taken place in his views, and some to reason with him on the subject. These opportunities are not lost by him: but he states clearly his own views of the Christian religion, and his reasons for embracing it; and as occasion admits, points they are building their hopes for eternity,

From the Western Luminary.

The following unaffected letter from Miss Fanny Goodridge, will be read with interest by the friends of missions. She is a missionary teacher, at a station in the northwest, among the American Indians, under the care of the Baptist church. We are indebted to a Baptist brother and friend, of this town, for the following extracts:

" Carey, St. Josephs, January 19.

Dear Brother and Sister: When I last wrote to you, the good work of God had just commenced in our mission family. I am rejoiced to tell you that it still continues. Never did I see the power of od so conspicuously displayed in any former revival of religion, as it has been late in this family Terses of a true peni tent, (some of whom could not speak Eng lish at all, and others but very imperfectly to hear them tell what bad hearts they had what great sinners they had been-that they were afraid to shut their eyes in sleep, lest they should awake in the bad place; and then hear them say they had lost their burden of sin and guilt-to hear them tell how precious Christ appeared to them, that they hoped he had pardoned their sins, has been truly affecting and comforting. The small children are seriously concerned. Some we hope have experienced a change of heart. who have not yet been baptized. were baptized in six days, viz. the blacksmith, one an old man, a German, who as sists in the work of the kitchen-(he has been brought up as ignorantly as the poor Indians who roam these forests; he gave a very satisfactory evidence of a work ofgrace) This young Persian is the only surviving old, the youngest 11. I think it would be pleasing to you to hear the exercises of one or more of the children in their own words. The following is a literal specimen.

"When you baptize Mr. French, then I think I was very bad too-I thought I would quit every thing that is bad, and sometimes diately complied. Here Mohammed had the boys play, and say something bad, and I do bad too. Sometimes it seems like somebody speaks to me, and say, never ployed in giving some of them instruction in mind, you need not be good now, it will do the Torkish and Arabic languages. While by and by. Sometimes I feel sorry, and I thus engaged, frequent discussions took try pray, and I can't pray; and I get down place on the subject of religion, and he or my knees to pray, and then I feel ashamstrenuously opposed every thing that was ed, and I can't pray; my heart seem very said concerning the Gospel; at times vent- bad, and I thought nobody so bad as me; ng his feelings in blasphemous expressions and it seem like I see all my wickedness, against the Redeemer. Still, within a few and it all come upon me, and I feel like I was sinking down to the bad place. Last would again renew his inquiries, and pro- Friday I was in the kitchen; I feel bad, and voke further discussion; in the end evi- I go out in the night and stand by myself a dently becoming a sincere inquirer after the long time, and feel so sorry for my sins, and truth. The missionaries now endeavoured it seem like they all come on me; there I induce the teacher powerfully to imbue his to show him the way of God more perfectly, try to pray, and can't pray; then I just say to bring the truth home to his conscience, in my heart, Lord, take pity on me, and it seem like he did not hear me, and would not the Koran, and to compare with him the forgive me. I stay there a long time and system of religion which it contains, with cry. Then after that, while I stand there, keenly felt the conviction of a wounded heard that before; my heart feel very glad. At length, however, he obtained I don't feel happy all the time; sometimes all seem dark. To-day I feel very well. but to Heaven, not to friends and kindred "Do you love God, my son?" "I don't alone, but to the children of God, to angels know, I ought to love him, but I am so wicked I can't love him as I want to." yearn over him with all the tenderness of a Have you thoughts about Jesus Christ? parent's heart, while at others he would "Yes, sir." What did he come into the world for? "To keep us from going to hell

-to save us poor lost sinners.' The above account is written as nearly in

his own words and style as possible. The children, instead of spending their evenings in playing, read the Scriptures, sing and pray. Some of the neighbouring Indians are serious. O that the good work might spread among the poor Indians; that this wilderness in a spiritual sense might bud and blossom as the rose. Surely the set that at Balla, in no other circumstance than the sum about matters of faith were determinated and service of the ground moved the nature and service of the ground moved over. Seven or eight perches of marshy bog are waded through upon the knees, and bog are waded through upon the knees are waded through upon the knees are waded through upon the knees are waded thr time to favour Zion is come! Never did I

From the New-York Observer. A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

In the early part of the winter, the Bible Society of the county of Monroe, New-York, appointed an Agent to go through their limts, and take the necessary measures for ascertaining the number of families destitute of the Bible. The agent visited every town, and school district, and appointed persons to go round, make the necessary inquiries, and send in their reports. On the 10th of last month, a full meeting of the Society was held, at which delegates were present from all parts of the county At this meeting it was declared, as the result of a comparison of all the reports, that there were at that time within the limits of the county 1200 families destitute of the Bible! Whereupon the Society immediately and unanimously adopted the following no-

" Resolved, That every family in the county of Monroe shall be supplied with a Bi-

Within a few days after the adoption of this resolution, orders were transmitted to the Agent of the American Bible Society in this city, for 1200 Bibles and 790 Testaments, accompanied with the assurance that they should all be paid for in 60 days after the books were received. Five hundred dollars have already been remitted, and from the success of the subscription which has been opened in all the towns of the county, no doubt remains that the whole sum will be paid within the time Here is an example of Christian energy

and liberality worthy of universal imitation. We cannot sufficiently admire the despatch, the system, and the skill with which our western brethren have conducted this business. It is scarcely a month since their resolution was taken, and in one month more they will have supplied 1200 families, embracing at a moderate calculation 6000 souls, with the Word of Life. In one month more there will not be an individual

among 40,000 inhabitants of the county, who may not make the oracles of divine truth his daily study. The citizens of Monroe have delivered themselves from the reproach which still cleaves to every other district in our land. Why cannot their example be followed by every county in the state, and by every state in the union? How animating would be the spectacle, if out the futility of that foundation on which this whole nation would rise in Christian majesty, and resolve that there shall no longer be a family in America destitute of the Bible. Is it too much to hope, that the example of the citizens of Monroe will lead in the end to this glorious result?

> From the American Sunday School Magazine. THE SABBATH A DAY OF HOLY REST IN AMERICA.

A strong effort was made on the 15th of March, by a certain class of persons, to have the reading rooms of the Athenaum in this city kept open during certain hours on the Lord's-day. The consent of 45 persons, (the number requisite to call a meeting of the stockholders) was obtained to try the question. The day was an eventful land of Kleinmoor, and Sudfall seems one to Philadelphia, as this institution is one entirely washed away. It is estimated of more general character than any other above 200 wagon loads of household he in the place, and the reasons urged were difficulty of collecting the active and useful citizens during the day, at a season of unusual business, and no special notices having been served, it was not without fear that the friends of the Gospel and of good subject of Ibrahim Pacha's late operate order, awaited the issue. Some addresses that he has sustained considerable has were made, but the one from that distinguished civilian, Mr. Duponceau, was unanswerable. He urged among many other considerations, apart from religion, this, that the strict observance of Sunday was peculiar to the United States, and the sacred manner in which this day is kept, so very different from its observance in any country in Europe, as to make it a striking feature in the character of the nation, and as such, independent of all other considerations, which might not have their weight on has been required to explain the views those who moved the question, should be most carefully cherished and strictly pre- Turkish frontier, and to order is served as a national trait, which would never fail to remind the traveller of the land he has left, and one which will endear the country to every one of its citizens, who might ever spend the day in any foreign land. The contrast would recur to the mind on each returning Sunday, and the American would remember his country with quit every thing that is bad, and sometimes affection, while he said to himself, "They I forget it. Then I be very sorry, then I do not keep Sunday so at home;" and he request with which the young man imme- think I will be good, and I come to where would love his country for the very peculiarity. On taking the vote, only 35 could be found to resolve on a public violation of the Sabbath. The number on the other side, which, compared with its weight of character, was triffing, amounted to between 80 and 100. It was a triumph of ceived by the government and peopled good principle, over the corrupt influence of irreligion and foreign customs. What, it may be said, is this to Sunday

schools? It is glad tidings for this city at least; for the friends of Sunday schools were anxious on the subject, but not backward in the contest. It teaches us to look to the influence of Sunday schools on public opinion for national customs, and should pupils with a sacred regard and love for God's holy day, and they will stand up for its defence in some time of trial. The argument used, appeals with great force to him who keeps the Sabbath as a foretaste of that eternal rest which God will give his people. If this sacred day is to be revered, because it cherishes love of country, how shall we not love the return of that holy season which endears us not to earth but to Heaven, not to friends and kindred illness, took the child and its mother, alone but to the little alone but to the little and its mother, alone but to the little and its mother alone but to the little alone but to the little alone but to the little alone and to Christ?

A STOCKHOLDER.

From the Uties Recorder.

REVIVALS IN OHIO. The last Baptist Register contains a few extracts of an animating nature, under the head of Revivals. An extract from Rev.

John Peck, Agent of the Convention, dated the 3d uit. states, that " there is a powerful work of the Lord in the conversion of sinners, in the town of Sempronius. The number of baptisms has amounted to fiftyfive; and additions were expected. A Ju-

of refreshing from the presence of the Lord" whole of the crew.

at Troopsville. "Forty-five have baptized and a number added to the by letter." Others are candidate

A third extract, dated 16th Brownville, states, that the "rerival" now, than at any other time since it le A fourth extract relates to As county, Ohio, some notice of which he ready appeared in our columns. The bers baptized at Fredonia are stated at those at Ashtabula at 70.

Summary of News

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival at New-York of the Cortes, Captain De Cost, from Line London dites to the 5th of March been received.

England .- Mr. Brougham's moting House of Commons that the Roman lic Association should be heard at of the House, "by themselves agents and witnesses," was lost; noes 222. One of the papers Secretary Peel answered Mr. R. in one of the ablest speeches made; but the reply of the honour learned mover was, by the confesion who heard it, the most triumpha both in matter and manner the mor quent recently delivered in Parliame he language of those who head Peel was completely prostrated.

France .- Paris papers have been ed to the 28th of February. They no information of consequence. Chamber of Deputies was engaged in cussing the question of indemnity emigrants.

Spain .- Madrid dates are to the February. At that time the King war ill, and appeared quite dissatisfied with situation, and thought his own perm those of his family, were in danger from political situation of his kingdom.

Germany .- The papers, as late as) ruary 15, continue to give lamental counts of the late disastrous floods, he that the whole coast of Overyssel Kampen to Kuinder, is overflowed, ale water, impelled by the storm, carried thing before it, so that very few houses resist it, and many persons lost their In the province of East Friesland alo supposed that 200,000 acres of fertilely are under water, and that 10,000 he cattle have perished. Accounts from sum, on the coast of Holland, are of asi lar nature. It is certain that the nor small islands on the coast have suffered verely, as is evident from the large of tity of household furniture, among which 20 cradles that have been washed one There is no positive information, saysal from Hugum, but as far as we can seeh the beach, only nine houses are left only

ture and other goods are washed on sl The Greeks and Turks .- The Nurs burgh paper of the 10th of February, a tains accounts from the Mediterran dated Jan. 4, which represent, from the lence of the Turkish government of He, however, had not returned to Aku dria, but was with a considerable porton his fleet, in the harbour of Suda, but at a condition to undertake any new exation against the Greeks. The troopslet landed in Candia were being trained in European officers, and when reinforced the spring, he is expected to open a co paign with vigour. The subject has lat occupied much of the attention of the van, and the Persian government, it appar which it has assembled an army m treat.

Hayti .- Mr. Low, a gentleman

New-Hampshire, says the New-York server, called upon us a few days sint his return from a visit to the island of h where he had been residing a few most for the benefit of his health. He comin the accounts of the happy situation d emigrants, which we lately published the letters of the Rev. Loring D. Den and adds some further particulars. Mr. visited several of the emigrants on the plantations. He found them all me pleased with the country, and with friendly manner in which they had beat island. Some of them had already deatheir lands, and commenced the cultivate of coffee, oranges, limes, banahas, se cane, corn, sweet potatoes, and various of vegetables and sallad. Mr. L. this that if they are industrious they sill in few years be independent. The solis turally very rich, requiring no manure, the climate is so genial that 3 crops of 3 crops of potatoes, 4 crops of coffee bananas, and 4 of limes can be raised in year, making the produce of one and land there equal to four here, while same time the labour of cultivation is haif as great. Mr. L. represents the Haytians as

hospitable and civil to stranger, but in ignorant and superstitious. One of the men on the island, he says, after the covery of one of his children from a fit travelled 30 miles over the mountains see the Virgin Mary, and return his that for her goodness in restoring the child health. The emigrants are allowed to ship ship God according to the dictates of the own consciences; and some of them had recently formed themselves into a Society with the name of "The first Baptist church in Havti." Eighteen members were at mitted in the course of two months L. thinks that the island forms a fine fig. for the labours of a Protestant mil

Pirates Captured.—By the arrival of schooner Cherub, Captain Thompsell Baltimore, from Porto Rico, we learn Captain Sloat, of the United States' sch er Grampus, drove ashere, on the side of the island of Porto Rico, a piral MISCELL 4.A

ng. says the Savannah Troup has received that the excitement the Creek Indians, i olete reconciliation eff hed by the Governor as quiet and peaceab left the nation. The osh, the son of the In being stabbed ks, is without foundati accounts, says the M ncur in the stateme Col. Lamar has bee appiest effects. The and what are the bene President in relation are learning to regard entations of those w ir own advantage—an elfare and happiness of e territory acquired by the Creek Indians, ia paper,) is believed ive and valuable ever at any one cession. ant when the Cherok nafice and heaithy cl ained, and when Georg int of population, as we one of the great

> President of the Uni ted Hugh Montgome Geo. to be Agent for of Indians, in the roo nn, deceased. ans.-The differences xisted between the Pa

with the inhabitants of rritory, have been b He termination by the a m. By this arrangeme urse will be restored in curity given to our citiz ng their steps towards ster to Mexico.-In the s which arrived here ye ington, says a Norfolk p me passengers, Mr. an Minister to the U. St tt, the newly appointe nited States to Mexico Secretary of Legati d Tayloe, private Secrett; the Hon. Mr. Fo ia, and Lt. Hall, comma rines of the Constellatio India Station. Mr. Ob Mr. Poinsett thus far in mission. The frigate n Woolsey, will conve d suite to Alvarado, and oceed to the West Indie ster to Colombia.-A abello, to the Editors Daily Advertiser, dated "It is painful to me to be lamented death of inderson, our Minister" will proceed immed

the Saluda canal from iver, and up that ri s and Lorick's canals to open to the trade of ole distance of this na 0 miles by water, and n the nearest land rout als, and 28 locks, which 217 feet. ineer, proposes in t in, to make roads, b on pounded stone place

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Franklin, commander astronomer, Dr. Richa dralist, Lieutenant Be Mr. Drummond, bot this city, says the Al he last week, on their v anada. The whole p descend M'Kenzie's ri ail westwardly towar he Blossom of 28 guns, from England, to the and waiting at Behring of the expedition re t is intended on reach that a party shall pr dexplore the line of co Coppermine river. A me expedition has gon m's Ray.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

Indians.-We feel pleasure in sys the Savannah Republican, that roup has received certain informathat the excitement lately manifested that the Creek Indians, in consequence of he Treaty, has been allayed, and a reconciliation effected by the ex-Mr. Henry Lamar, who was deby the Governor for the purpose. squiet and peaceable when Mr. Laof the nation. The report of Cheely with the son of the Indian Chief Gen. being stabbed by one of the

is without foundation. unts, says the Milledgeville Jourcor in the statement that the mis-Col Lamar has been productive of est effects. The Indians now unwhat are the benevolent intentions President in relation to them :—and learning to regard with distrust the thick. tions of those whose first object own advantage—and whose last is fire and happiness of Indians.

territory acquired by the late treaty Creek Indians, (says a late paper,) is believed to be the most nd valuable ever obtained by the an one cession. The time cannot when the Cherokee lands, situand healthy climate, will also and when Georgia will become population, as well as extent of me of the great states of the

elent of the United States has Geo to be Agent for the Cherokee of the first class. Indians, in the room of Joseph

The differences which have nited between the Panis and other with the inhabitants of the Mexiermination by the agency of Maj. stock. By this arrangement, a friendly use will be restored in that quarter, muty given to our citizens who are their steps towards St. Fe.

10 Mexico.-In the steam boat Powhich arrived here yesterday from ton, says a Norfolk paper of April passengers, Mr. Obregon, the Minister to the U. States; and Mr. he newly appointed Minister of hited States to Mexico; Mr. John Secretary of Legation, and Mr. Tayloe, private Secretary to Mr. the Hon. Mr. Forsyth, of the of Representatives, on his return to COLUMBIAN STAR. and Lt. Hall, commanding officer sof the Constellation, and on the a Station. Mr. Obregon accom-Mr. Poinsett thus far in compliment sion. The frigate Constellation, w Woolsey, will convey Mr. Poinassite to Alvarado, and from thence

mreed to the West Indies. ur to Colombia.—A letter from labello, to the Editors of the Newson, our Minister's consort, at on the 9th of January. and is on his way before this." in South Carolina .- We undersysthe South Carolina State Gazette Whit that all the canals and locks t Santa are now finished and open E Tenavigation from Charleston poner, through the Santee canal, interest Congaree rivers, through limbia canal into Broad river, and the Saluda canal from Broad to Samer, and up that river through and Lorick's canals to Cambridge, om to the trade of the country. distance of this navigation is at les by water, and more than 200 the nearest land route. It passes and 28 locks, which overcome a

&-Mr. Minus Ward, a pracer, proposes in the Baltimore make roads, by laying the ounded stone placed in trenche purpose; the rails to be joinat the ends by a mortice and achrail. He proposes to cast the in, morder to obtain the greatest proportion to the weight. The tomile, on this plan, he estimates ars. At this rate it would cost million, seven hundred thousand rarail road from Philadelphia to

ic Expedition .- The officers of tic Expedition, consisting of anklin, commander, Lieutenant onomer, Dr. Richards, surgeon Lieutenant Bark, survey-Drummond, botanist, passed stity, says the Albany Argus, and week, on their way to York, The whole party will asar Lake, and in the spring of cend M'Kenzie's river, embark ar sea in July of the same westwardly towards Icy Cape. not there meet with Captain om of 28 guns, (which late-England, to the South seas,) waiting at Behring's straits, in the expedition reaching that dended on reaching M'Kenat a party shall proceed eastopermine river. A detachment expedition has gone on by way

Sudente.-It appears by a state tent number of the Medical Inthat there are at present in the dedical Institutions in the United a than 1890 Medical Students. of Columbus. In one of the ambus wrote to the king of the fleet, then lying before Jaathe following remarkable pasankind to pillage and violence, ge the wrong that I have sufday from the crimes that mark: gratitude, and its envy are

Royalty.-The funeral of

thick volumes octavo, price 21 shillings in also in the New-York papers, are not alto- to religious feeling and to true taste, is still boards, a new Biographical Dictionary of gether premature. Musicians. It contains 5,000 Memoirs and eminent living musicians.

for the purpose of adopting measures for ble sum was subscribed; a committee was appointed to make further collections from

Mild Winter.—As a striking evidence of the unusual mildness of the past winter, it is stated as a fact, that the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace, has not been closed the whole winter. The oldest inhabitants do not recollect a like circumstance.

Power of Gunpowder .- A few days ago, on the upper section of the James River canal, a mass of rocks weighing 544 tons, was fractured by one blast. The rock was 65 feet long, 10 feet broad, and 11 feet

Extension of Knowledge.-Campbell, the poet, has written a letter to Mr. Brougham, recommending the establishment of a Metropolitan University, for teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours. in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of both sexes in the middling ranks of life, between the ages of 15 and 20.

Ship Building.—It is stated in Poulson's Advertiser, that fourteen vessels are now building at the ship yards in Philadelphia, several of them of a large size.

There are now building at the ship yards, in New-York, says the Commercial Adver-High Montgomery, of Jackson boats and small craft. Thirteen are ships

Ohio Canal Stock .- We understand, says, he New-York Commercial Advertiser of the 6th instant, that the whole of the Ohio Canal Loan, of 400,000 dollars, was taken yesterday, by John Rathbone, jr. and Eleamory, have been brought to an zar Lord, at 971 per cent. for five per cent.



WASHINGTON CITY,

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1825.

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY AND COLONIAL JOURNAL."

We have seen the first number of a monthly publication, issued in this city, un-May Advertiser, dated March 9th, der the direction of the American Colonihis painful to me to announce to zation Society. Its purposes are indicated amented death of the amiable lamented death of the amiable erson, our Minister's consort, at lament into the Burman language. Means that there is such a being as God, or that there is such as God, or that there is such as God, or the there Mr. An- much valuable information respecting the vill proceed immediately to the operations of the Society, and the condition of the Colony. The Editor, the Rev. Mr. Gurley, possesses the requisite talents, knowledge, and zeal. The price is two dollars per annum, payable in advance.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

It gives us pleasure to observe the active zeal of our Eastern brethren, in relation to missions.-It has lately received a new impulse, from which the best results may be anticipated .- The last number of the Christain Watchman says:

On Monday evening, February 14, the male members of the Baptist Society in Cambridge formed themselves into a Foreign Missionary Society, and made choice of the following officers:

Rev. Bela Jacobs, President, Dea. Levi Farwell, Vice-President, Charles Everett, Secretary, Dea. William Brown, Treasurer.

Collectors.-Ephraim Chamberlain, David Coolidge, William Hovey, John Coolidge, Nathan Russell.

This Society has collected about \$180, to aid the cause of Missions among the heathen. The females in the Baptist Society have always had a Missionary Society the funds of which have been devoted to Domestic Missions. But it is expected that they will also do something for Foreign Missions.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Mr. William A. Hallock, Corresponding tions. Secretary of this Society, has published a request, that the various Evangelical Tract Societies in the United States, " will send delegates to meet the Executive Committee of the American Tract Society at New York, at the Consistory Room, corner of Nassau and Ann-street, near the house of the American Bible Society, on Tuesday, the 10th day of May next, at nine o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of proposing amendments in the Constitution which has been adopted, replore the line of coast between should any be thought necessary, and taking all measures which seem important, as preparatory to a public meeting on the following day, when it is expected the proceedings relative to the formation of the National Society will be submitted for the approbation of the Christian community."

There is, certainly, something in them anner, in which this Society has been organized, that needs explanation.-The following tion of General Lafayette in this city, I do letter, from the Corresponding Secretary of the old American Tract Society, to the Editor of the Boston Recorder and Teleday from the for I find one of the toasts had ex-

Dear Sir,—As no man, or body of men, has any authority to remove the American American Society has not yet done this, Musicuans.—There has an additional management of the Musicuans.—There has a to act on the subject, I would inquire whether the remarks in your last paper, and in London, in two in the remarks in your last paper, and in the procession, but they believe in the Divine Unity.

Much of this phraseology, alike offensive in the Congress from that State.

THE Managers of the Baptist General Tract General of the United States.

On the same day, at Clarksburg, (Virginia, and the Hon. John G. Jackson, United States house of the Agent, on Monday evening next, at half past 7 o'clock.

Much of this phraseology, alike offensive formerly a member of Congress from that State.

April 9. Tract Society to New-York, except the So-France is said to have cost ciety itself, or even to form a union between at the North might otherwise suppose, that

Whether the American Society will re-Notices, and includes the lives of the most move, or form any coalition with the Society at New-York, remains for them to deter-Mariner's Meeting House.—On the 6th mine, when they shall come to consider, and alt. a meeting was held at New Orleans, act upon the subject. They may determine to continue as they are, and move on in the the erection of a Mariner's church. The same course of successful operation, in which meeting was well attended, and a considera- the Lord has heretofore so abundantly blessed them. Affectionately yours, &c. J. Edwards,

Cor. Sec'y of Am. T. Society.

LATEST FROM BURMAH.

By the arrival of the brig Bramin, at New-York, from Calcutta, intelligence has of November. Mr. Warren Gould, supercargo of the Bramin, reports, that, off the Sand Heads, the Bramin passed the Company's squadron, under Commodore Hayes, confidence of strong faith.' bound to Rangoon, to co-operate with the land forces that left Calcutta some time

The Calcutta papers contain official accounts of the subjection to the British arms of the sea-port towns of Tavoy and Mergui, and that the Maywoons, (Governors) and a few of the head men were prisoners of war. The May woon of Tavoy was taken in consequence of the treachery of the officer who commanded immediately under him. Mergui was afterwards taken by storm, in which the natives lost about 500 men. The Rajah remained till the British troops were actually in the town, and then withdrew with about 500 of his followers. It was reported, that a revolution had occurred at Ava, headed by the King's brother-in-law and the Queen, who caused the King's head to be cut off in the palacethat on the same day, the young prince, heir of the empire, stormed the palace with his adherents, and put to death the brother-in-law and the Queen.

No letters, we believe, have been received from our brethren in Burmah. The unsettled state of the country, may render it it impossible, for some time, for our Missionaries at Ava to forward letters to Rangoon; and it is not probable that information can be derived from them through any other channel.

The success which has hitherto attended he British arms against the Burman forces, and especially the revolutions at Ava, if the reports respecting them be correct, render it probable, that the country will be subjugated. In this event, a most extensive field for the free circulation of the Gospel among a sagacious and inquisitive people, will be providentially prepared. Mr. Judson, our indefatigable missionary, has already completed the translation of the New Tesshould be provided, in this country, and man possesses a soul. Brethren, these forwarded to Burmah as early as practicable, for defraying the expense of printing several thousand copies of this translation. All the circumstances connected with this very interesting mission conspire to render it a peculiar object of solicitude to Christians, and especially to American Baptists.

PENAL CODE OF LOUISIANA.

The last number (5th) of the London Westminster Review, says the National Gazette, contains an elaborate and able article on Mr. Livingston's Report on the Penal Code of Louisiana. The Reviewer apof the design and execution of the work, and finally expresses himself thus-

"We cannot conclude this notice of Mr Livingston's labours, without joining our feeble voice to that of the Legislative Assembly, for which he is preparing this code, and "earnestly soliciting Mr. Livingston to prosecute his work" in the spirit of this report. In England the eyes of its most enlightened philosophers, of its best states men, and of its most devoted philanthropists, will be fixed upon him; and in his own country, his name must be had, "in ever-lasting remembrance," venerated and loved. He is one of those extraordinary individuals whom nature has gifted with the power, and whom circumstances have afforded the opportunity, of shedding true glory and conferring lasting happiness on his country; and of identifying his own name with its freest, and most noble, and most perfect institu-

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

At the recent commencement of the descant on the beauties of Spring. University of Pennsylvania, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on one hundred and twelve gentlemen.

At the commencement of the Medical College in Baltimore on Monday last, 76 graduates received the degree of Doctor of Me-

The Medical School, connected with the Columbian College, in this city, has been opened with encouraging prospects of success. The first class already amounts to

MERITED REBUKE.

The Charleston "Southern Intelligencer"

contains the following paragraph: Among the various accounts of the recepnot find mention made of the presence of any Aboriginal, Asiatic, or Ethiopian, and yet that some one fresh from the East, or the remote West, must have been among doubt : for I find one of the toasts had express reference to the "Gods." I regret that it should have been published without the above explanation, as some of our friends

retained.-It is quite time, that the notions, as well as the practices, of heathens, were banished from a Christian community.

LEGENDS.

The Lutherans of Germany are not free from the disposition, common among their Catholic neighbours, to believe in legends. have removed their Seminary from New York The Quarterly Review says:

"A room is pointed out in the ruins of the Wartburg, anciently the residence of the Electors of Saxony, in which Luther completed his translation of the Bible, in spite of incessant interruption from the devil in been received from India, as late as the 20th the shape of a blue-bottle fly; and the ink which escaped from the inkstand of the great Reformer, when in a fit of passion he discharged it at this buzzing Beelzebub, is still pointed out by the devout, in all the

[Communicated.]

SABBATH SCHOOL UNION. At a meeting of the Delegates of the Sabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, held in this City, on Tuesday last, the following persons were elected as officers for the ensuing year:

Hon. James S. Morsell, President. Rev. John N. Campbell, Mr. William Morton, Vice Presi Joseph Thaw, dents. William W. Billing, Mr. Baron Stow, Secretary. George Gilliss, Treasurer.

Reports were read from the different schools in connexion with the Union, several of which were very interesting. The zeal for the promotion of these valuable institutions seems to be increasing, and it is to be hoped that the time is not far distant, when the ignorant youth who are now growing up in vice, will on the Sabbath all be collected and instructed in the things that "pertain to life and godliness." Our streets now exhibit a sad and disgusting spectacle,-Children are permitted by their parents and guardians to profane the holy Sabbath—to blaspheme the name of God, and to pursue such paths as will most effectually ruin them in this world, and prove their eternal destruction in the world to come. Nay, parents and masters themselves encourage these vicious practices by their examples. They have no care for their own souls-much less for the souls of those committed to their charge. Nothing then remains but for Christians to employ their efforts in collecting together these outcast children, to endeavour to arrest them in their descending course, and teach them who has a spark of philanthropy in his boconversed with children who reside within a few yards of our churches, and still nearer to the dwellings of professors of religion, things ought not so to be. Upon what principle can any Christian exculpate himself for the neglect of Sabbath Schools? Do the pastors of our churches feel sufficient interest in their promotion and success?

ORDINATION.

On Wednesday, March 30th, Rev. Joseph Hough was ordained to the Pastoral care of the Baptist church in Springfield, (Mass.) than Going, of Worcester, preached a very appropriate sermon from Acts viii. 30, 31 Rev. Alvin Bennet, of Wilbraham, made the consecrating prayer. Rev. Thos. Rand, pears to have been struck with admiration of West Springfield, gave the charge. Rev. Thomas Barret, of West Springfield, presented the right hand of fellowship, and Rev. J. F. Bridges, of Enfield, prayed at the conclusion of the services.

For some time past, God has been favouring the church in Springfield, with a precious revival. Five young persons have been received as candidates for baptism, who will probably go forward soon, as they have waited for brother Hough to adminis ter the ordinance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Essay on " Spring" is too commonplace, for insertion. No theme is more rite than this .- Every idea, which imagination could suggest, has been sung and said, a thousand times. It requires uncommon skill in combining old ideas, and a rare grace of manner, to enable a writer, at this day, to please and instruct his readers, by a

MARRIED,

On the 2d instant, by the Rev. Mr. McCormick, Mr. John Daw, to Miss Martha Kidwell, both of this City.

At the Grange, in Charles county, Md. on Tuesday, the 5th inst, by the Rev. Francis Neale, WILLIAM BRENT, Esq. of this City, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward Neale, Esq. late of that county, deceased.

to MARY B. BACHE, daughter of Richard Bache, Esq. Postmaster of Philadelphia.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, in the 17th year of her age, HARRIET MATILDA LEWIS, daughter of Mr.

Samuel Lewis, jr. of the Second Auditor's Office, Treasury Department.
On the 29th ult. in this City, Mrs. Anne Middleton, wife of Mr. Isaac S. Middleton,

after a long and painful illness. At Middletown, Connecticut, on the 5th of March, Rev. ENOCH GREEN, of the Baptist church, aged 53.

At Marietta, (Ohio,) on Tuesday, the 29th ult. the Hon. RETURN JONATHAN MEIOS, for-

YOUNG LADIES" BOARDING SCHOOL

Corner of F and 12th streets, Washington City.

MR. & MRS. BONFILS respectfully inform their patrons and the public, that they to Washington, and have taken that very airy and pleasant situation, corner of F and 12th streets, formerly occupied by Dr. Lovell. All the Scientific and Ornamental branches, requisite to a solid and polite education will be taught, and every exertion will be made to render this institution worthy of the most enlightened patronage. Desirous that their School may afford every possible advantage, Mr. and Mrs. B. will devote every Friday evening, exclusively of the daily course of instruction, and without any additio al charge, to exercise their pupils in French conversation, and in the French and Italian Classics. By this plan, it will be readily perceived, that the day scholars are put in possession of some of the advantages of the Boarding Scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. B. think proper to observe, that one of the chief objects of this institution, is to unite the French, Italian, and Spanish Languages, with a finished English education. The French, however, will be the only spoken language in the family and Mr. B is determined that the Italian language shall be cultivated in his Academy, on the same plan as in the first Literary Institutions in Europe.

TERMS-Payable quarterly in advance; or, in six weeks after commencement.

English, including the common and higher branches of education, with the French Language, which is taught every day, per quarter, per quarter, 10

Italian. Spanish, 10 Drawing, 10 Music, with the use of the Piano, 20 Dancing, 10 Board. 50 Fuel for the season, Washing, per quarter,

Stationary at the Book Store prices; Tuition, 12 weeks to a quarter, and no allowance for absence : but a deduction will be made for vacation, which consists of four weeks, and commences on the first of August. No young Ladies will be received for a less term than six months or one year; and as the number of pupils is limited and select, it is requested that three months notice be given previous to any young Lady's leaving the School. Each pupil will come provided with the following articles: Bed, Beddi g, Towels, Knife. Fork, a Silver Goblet, and a Table and Tea Spoon. It is requested that the clothes of the Young Ladies the truths of religion. In a cause like this, shou d be marked in full in Durable ink also, let apathy be banished, and let every one the names in full, to be engraved in the Goblet, the names in full, to be engraved in the Goblet, Fork, Spoon, &c. &c. It being desirable that som resolve, that no labour shall be spared, the studies of the School should be interrupted till every child in this district shall possess as little as possible, Mr. and Mrs. B. respecta Bible, and be taught to read it. The fully solicit that parents and friends will avail writer of this article has within a few weeks themselves of Saturday in each week, that day being set apart expressly for such purposes .-From long experience in teaching, and acquaintance with the most approved systems of who may honour them with their patronage. The mora's and manners of the young Ladies under their care will be an object of particular

N. B.-For the information of those who are not acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. B. it is deemed roper to extract a few lines of a letter from a late member of Congress, to a distinguished character in this city : " My friend Mr. B. and his lady have for several years conducted, in New-York, one of the most respectable schools. to the entire satisfaction of their patrons. Mr. The introductory prayer was offered by the Rev. Asa Niles, of New Salem. Rev. Jonalong time a resident in Italy, where he was liberally educated. In addition to his perfect knowledge of the French, Italian, English Latin, &c. he possesses a mode of communicating his own knowledge to others, which renders his instructions quick pleasing, and thorough. Mrs. B. a lady of great accomplishments, is a native of Massachusetts, in New-England, and possesses a happy faculty of instructing her pupils to understand the meaning of what she intends to impress upon the young minds. She is admirably calculated to preside over a School of the first grade. I can speak with confidence of the capabilities of both Mr. and Mrs. Bonfils; my two daughters have been under their instruction for a considerable time, and I do assure you it is with great reluctance that we are under the necessity of taking them from under their fostering and pains-taking care of their morals, and unremitting industry to do justice to all the young Ladies committed to their care. In short, a School superintended by Mr. and Mrs. B. would be an incalculable advantage to your city."

Mr. and Mrs. B. are permitted to refer to several distinguished characters, among whom

Rt. Rev. Bishop Hobart, Hon J Barbour, Rev. Dr. Milledoler, Gen. J. Mason, Rev. Dr. Power, Rev. Dr. Staughton, Rev Mr Matthews, G. S. Mumford, Esq. Judge Thruston, N. H. Carter, Esq. Dr. Sewall, R. C. Sands, Esq.

N. B .- It is desirable that application should be made as soon as possible, as Mr. and Mrs. B. contemplate opening their school on Monday, the 18th instant. Mr. and Mrs. B may be seen, for the present, at Mr. Berryman's corner of E and 11th streets.

April 9

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the "Board of In Philadelphia, on Monday evening, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, Robert J. Walker, of Pittsburg, States." will be held in Washington City, on Wednesday, the 27th instant. April 9.

Subbath School Union.

MEETING of the Delegates of the Sabbath School Union of the District of Columbia and its vicinity, will be held at St. John's Church, in this City, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

B. STOW, Secretary. April 9.

Baptist General Tract Society.

Beetry.

SONG

Written by Cowper, at the request of Lady Austen

When all within is peace, How nature seems to smile! Delights that never cease, The live-long day beguile. From morn to dewy eve, With open hand she showers Fresh blessings, to deceive And soothe the silent hours.

It is content of heart Gives nature power to please, The mind that feels no smart, Enlivens all it sees; Can make a wintry sky Seem bright as smiling May, And Evening's closing eye

As peep of early day. The vast majestic globe, So beauteously array'd In nature's various robe, With wondrous skill display'd, Is to the mourner's heart A dreary wild at best; It flutters to depart, And longs to be at rest.

Miscellany.

From the Rev. Dr. Spring's Sermon. Personal Piety forms the distinguished excellence of the female character. "Fayour is deceitful, and beauty is vain; but the woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised." The virtues to which we have alluded, are the glory of a woman, but piety constitutes the crown of her glory. I speak not of that picty which exists only in name, but of that which has its seat in the heart; which subdues the native alienation of the mind to God and holiness; which transforms and new creates the soul; and which concentrates its faculties, and concentrates them forever, upon the living God as its portion. Religion in woman, as well as in man, is not only " of the operation of God," but the result of reflection, comparison, and choice, and consists in a cheerful and happy renunciation of all the heart holds night. In the channels between the islands, dear, for Jesus Christ, and of every opposing interest for his kingdom and glory. And this is her distinguished excellence. Let the fear of God and the love of Jesus Christ control her domestic virtues; let the humility, patience, faith, hope, charity and resignation of the gospel, become interwoven with her personal accomplishments, and sweeten and govern her conduct; and how lovely is such a woman! It has frequently been remarked, that "pious women are not only more numerous, but more pious than pious men." In a woman, piety is more apt to be uniform and persevering, amid multiplied obstacles, and accumulated discouragements. And if she possesses sures of grace, her religion will be more ardent, than the religion of the other sex. Such was Hannah, Elizabeth, Mary, and Anna; and such have been a multitude of others, of whom the world was not worthy If woman was first in transgression, she is first in her infidelity, she is most faithful in her attachment-" last at his cross, and earliest at his grave." Hers is the piety which purifies the heart and overcomes the world. Hers is the piety which raises the eye and heart to God; which concentrates to him those ardent affections, that youth, that beauty, and that pride of life. Hers is the piety which urges to the unbending attachment of every truth, the assiduous cultivation of every grace, and the diligent and selfdenying performance of every duty. Add to the excellence of such a woman, all the peculiar excellencies of her sex-all that legenative tenderness and kindness-all that cheerfulness and sweetness of dispositionall that untiring patience and submission to suffering-and all that immutable love, in in which she has a glorious superiority over the other sex; and as you contemplate her virtues, tell me, what empire has true excellence on the earth like the bosom of such a woman. Or if you will contemplate her character in a more advantageous light still, behold religion not only combined with all the peculiar excellencies of her sex, but gradually exterminating all her peculiar faults and foibles-subjugating her spirit of unworthy curiosity-eradicating her spirit of envy and detraction-softening her spirit of fretfulness and complaint- and elevating to things unseen her worldly mind; and how inestimable such a woman! How infinitely superior are her charms to all the fascinations of beauty, all the splendour of external accomplishments, and all the "delirious joys of giddy dissipation!" How invaluable does such a woman appear, adorned and dignified, not only by all that earth can give, but decked in the robes of that piety and loveliness which earth can neither give

From the Recorder and Telegraph. SANDWICH ISLANDS.

My grass hut stands on the bank of the

Extract of a letter, from the Rev. William

Richards, dated Lahaina (Island of Maui) Sept. 1824.

nor take away.

sea, where the tide comes within a few feet of the door. My house faces directly towards China, and two or three little islands are all that is not Pacific, between me and Canton. The Island of Ranai obstructs my western view, lying at a disfor it often tosses its white foam so high that it is visible a distance of ten miles. From a south point, extending eastward, is Tahorawa, occupying a little less space in our horizon than Ranai. This island is about 25 miles distant. Frem a north west point, extending northward, is Morokai, the most distant part about 25 miles, and the nearest about 10 miles from Lahai-

by the mountains in our rear, which reach

the clouds. When the air is clear, we

are all volcanic piles, forming so many ladabove them, but always, if they are seen at all, they are seen above the clouds.

Here I will mention a phenomenon which have often witnessed. I have often seen streaks of light, resembling the Aurora Borealis, but in the form of a bow, with one end resting on Ranai, and the other on Tahorawa. In one instance, I have seen the whole cluster of islands in sight from our door, connected by streaks of light, meeting in the zenith. At these times there are always cirrose clouds flying at an immense height, while the nimbose rest on the mountain tops. The phenomenon is a very sublime and interesting one, though to the natives it is a most evil omen.

So much for the mountains and the clouds. Now the climate. Lahaina is probably the warmest place upon the islands. The thermometer now (Sept.) ranges between 74 deg. and 87 deg. The average for the month past has been 76 deg. at sunrise, 82 deg. at noon, 80 deg. at sunset, and usually at midnight about 74 deg. The barometer is almost stationary at Lahaina. It stands at 28 6 10 inches. It is only for the month past that I have had opportunity of observing the barometer, and during this period there has been very little change of weather. I know it is said that the barometer remains stationary at all places be-tween the tropics. My observation as yet neither confirms nor contradicts this fact. At some future period I will tell you something more about it.

With respect to rain, wind, and clouds, there is no general remark that will apply to the different islands, or to the different places on the same island. I can say, however, that on the eastern parts of the islands, the trade winds generally prevail, blowing nearly from the east, or a little north of east. These winds however, are very irregular; sometimes blowing with great strength, and sometimes entirely dying away. On all that part of the island where the trade winds blow, there is more or less rain. On all the mountains it rains almost constantly. On the western shore of the islands the trade wind seldom blows; and except where it blows, there is little or no rain. There have been only four or five showers at Lahaina, during the fifteen months that I have been here. One of these showers produced an inundation. Usually, we have a sea breeze during the day, and it rarely is entirely calm during the the wind is very irregular, sometimes blowing a gale, and sometimes calm, but always, if it blows at all, it blows from the east-

From the Connecticut Journal.

UNIVERSITY AT GOTTINGEN. The celebrated University at Gottingen, at its very commencement, was better endowed and had a larger number of students, s botanical garden, museum of natural history, anatomical establishment, observatory, &c. are the best in the world. Its library, which is arranged in philosophical was arrested by his younger son: 'John, order and at all times accessible on the pray for father." 'Well, what do you say?" most liberal terms, consists of 200,000 volumes, and did at one time, by the addition most lovely in her penitence. If she was of the libraries of two suppressed universities, which were afterwards restored, amount to 400,000 volumes. It has generally about 1500 students, drawn thither by its splendid endowments, not only from its own vicinity, but from various parts of the world; and the literary ardour of the students is proportioned to their numbers and advantages-the most of them studying fourteen hours a day, with an enthusiasm unknown at any American college. And yet this University, eminent as it is, is not the growth of centuries, but was founded later by a hundred years than Harvard Col-

AURORA BOREALIS.

New Theory .- Professor Hanstein considers the Aurora Borealis, as a luminous radius varying from 20 deg. to 40 deg., and at the height of 100 miles above the surface of the earth. It is formed, he thinks, by luminous columns shooting upward from the earth's surface, in a direction parallel to the inclination of the needle, and to the direction of the earth's magnetism: these columns render the atmosphere opaque while they pass through it, and only become luminous after they pass beyond it. From low, that they touch the ground. The co-the outer or convex side of the ring, beams coa is gathered every 15 or 20 days, and dart forth in a direction nearly perpendicular to the arch, and ascend towards the zenith; and if they are so long as to pass it towards the south, they collect in the south into a sort of corona or glory, which which the south pole of the needle points. Professor H. finds that the observations made respecting the northern Aurora are well explained by this hypothesis; and he has collected facts to show that a similar ring exists around the southern magnetic pole situated in New Holland, the northern being in North America. He infers farther, though the stock of observations is rather deficient, that similar luminous rings exists above the two extremities of the secondary magnetic axis in Siberia and in Terra del

From the Boston Recorder and Telegraph.

DEAF AND DUMB. By an Act of the Massachusetts Legislature at the last session, relative to this unfortunate class of citizens, provision is made, tance of nine miles, and occupying about that on application to the Governor by the thirty degrees of my horizon. To the right parent or guardian of any deaf and dumb and left of Ranai, I can see Pacific enough, person or persons, between the age of 14 person or persons, between the age of 14 and 25, who have been citizens of this Commonwealth more than two years previous to the passing of the Act, accompanied by a certificate of the Selectmen of the town where such parent or guardian resides, that, in addition to his own necessary expenses, he is unable to defray the expense of board and instruction for such deaf and dumb person or persons at the na. Our whole eastern horizon is obscured Hartford Asylum, the same shall be paid from the treasury of this Commonwealth. An appropriation of \$6000 annually, was the clouds. When the air is clear, we have a full view of Maura Kea and Mau-have a full view of Maura Kea an

entitled to the benefit of the appropriation. ders to the skies. Never are the tops of by a stipulation on the part of the Asylum, these mountains to be seen with clouds the deaf and dumb from this Commonwealth are to be received for \$115 per annum each. Board, washing, lodging and stationary for the school-rooms included.

THE COLUMBIAN STAR.

From a London Paper.

FEMALE PROTECTION SOCIETY.

Mrs. Fry, and some other ladies, have formed a society to afford temporary relief to females of good character, who may be destitute of employment. It more especially offers protection to young women in the following situation of life, who are capable of maintaining themselves, if employed :-- shop women, teachers in schools, housekeepers, ladies maids, and servants generally, of unimpeachable character, if out of place. When it is considered, that the first step in the career of the unfortunate females who frequent our streets, is often caused by the want of employment and its consequent pecuniary distress, the value of such an institution must be obvious, to every humane and Christian mind.

THE BIBLE.

There is in the "Philadelphia Library," a Bible in the Latin tongue, elegantly written on Vellum, in the year one thousand and sixteen! This remarkable specimen of penmanship, which appears as if it had been the labour of a long life, was presented to the character of the adjoining ground, on the Library, in 1767, by Dr. George Vaux. the surface of the stone to be split, which

ASTRONOMICAL FACT.

The seventh visible star of the constellation, Pleiades, has been of late found to be a periodical and revolving star, which accounts for the constellation being described by some writers as cor ... ng of only six, and by some as composed of seven stars, to which Ovid alludes-

'Septem quæ dici, sex tamen esse solent.'

From the Annual Report of the New-Brunswick (N. J., Tract Society

"It is my custom," said a certain Minister, "to lend a tract to each of the children and grown persons who attend morning service. Among these children was one about nine and another ten years of age, ject of a disease common among oxen, which whose parents were unknown to me. The mother was an industrious woman, but quite head, in a manner very intelligible to every the mother said one day, 'how is it, John, you?' 'Why, mother,' said the son, 'he never picks them out for any one, but just gives them out as fast as he can.' This made the matter still more inexplicable to break the bone above this cavity, and a slow them. After a while the son prevailed up- but fatal disease is the almost inevitable conon the mother to come one evening to lecture—she came a second time and the Lord the animal is in danger of suffering seriouswas pleased to send the holy word home to ly from it. Swellings, tumours, &c. usually than Harvard or Yale at this day. It has her soul. She began to pray, and now for denote an injury in that part; and if they now, besides private instructors, above 40 twelve months has been a truly zealous fol- do not appear until two or three weeks afprofessors, who give more than a hundred lower of Christ. Meanwhile the husband ter the blow has been inflicted, the probacourses of lectures each session, or semestre. began to read the tracts, and although an bility is still greater that they will end gry at finding them in his way, yet he could not help reading them. One day he heard his son saying his prayers, and his attention inquired the father; John answered, I do marriage. In some of them the frailty of not know what to say : Mr. Kwe must pray for our parents; so I say, O Lord, do not let my father get drunk.' This are heavily amerced; as we should, indeed, roused the father's feelings. He now prays when delinquency of whatever kind is punfor himself and family. 'Oh sir,' said his ished: but it is to be wished that no parti-, now we know what happiness is."

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette.

A Virginian, who has published, in the Richmond Inquirer, "Sketches of Caraccas," in South America, describes the mode of cultivating cocoa (or cacao) in the valley of Caraccas. The seeds are sown, and after the young trees have attained the height of 18 or 24 inches, they are transplanted into rows 12 or 15 feet apart, and plantain and other trees are planted in the same ground to shade them. The plantaring surrounding the magnetic pole, with a tions are provided with ditches, and in dry seasons the ground is overflowed with water. The trees begin to bear in 4 years, but are not in full vigour until the 7th year. They are about as high as peach trees, and last near 50 years. The pods are from six to four inches in length, and three or four in diameter, and grow both on the trunk and branches. The trunk produces more than the branches, the pods growing so the pods which usually contain 15 or 30 nuts or grains, are opened by women; and the grains after being fermented in a heap, are dried in the sun till they are fit for the market. The trees yield from one to one is situated in that point of the heavens to and a half pounds each, and one man can manage 1000 trees.

Large quantities of cocoa are imported into the United States for the purpose of making chocolate. In the year 1823 a duty of two cents per pound was paid on 787,

586 pounds. Chocolate is said to be prepared in the following manner: - The cocoa is first roast ed, then pounded in a mortar into a coarse powder, which is ground very fine on a stone, and heated, when it is put into flat moulds, in which it congeals and forms cakes. Sugar and various other ingredients are sometimes mixed with the cocoa. We believe that cocoa of the first quality commonly sells at 8 or 10 cents per pound more than "Welsh's" No. 1 chocolate. It may be inferred from this, that chocolate is composed in part of cocoa of inferior quality, or of some other cheap ingredients. The shells sold by the merchants are the husks that envelop the cocoa kernels.

The cocoa-nut-tree that grows in the sland of the Pacific Ocean, and many other places, is entirely different from the cocoa tree described above. It attains the height of sixty feet; the leaves are 15 feet long; and a full grown nut contains about a pint of liquor. This tree affords meat, drink, cloth

GALVANISM.

A late New-York paper says .- We yesterday witnessed, at a lecture of Professor

all the islands I have mentioned. They mained four years at the Asylum, are not neck was not dislocated, nor the animal presses, and heat sensibly diminished, but it was motionless and apparently lifeless. One of the less and apparently lifeless. One of the battery which employs 80 presses, 395 which heat sensibly diminished, but it would be sensibly differences. The royal but it would be sensibly differences and apparently lifeless. One of the battery which employs 80 which employed 80 which emp repeatedly applied to the mouth. The cat not included in this estima was immediately thrown into violent convulsions, which were renewed at each applicasions, which were renewed at case. In about tion, the eyes also opened and shut. In about tion, the eyes also opened and shut. In about and sciences 20 pulse jurispe one minute the animal stretched out its paw and sciences 20, politics 16, by and began to respire; it soon breathed strongly, and in ten minutes walked about the room. From the complete success of this experiment we may justly infer, that were this powerful agent speedily applied in cases of suspended animation, the most happy results would ensue.

From the Edinburg Philosophical Journal.

NEW METHOD OF SPLITTING ROCKS.

Every practical man must be aware of the expense and waste of labour and of tools attending the ordinary mode of blasting rocks and large masses of stone, by gunpowder, either for building or clearing of rough ground. It was this expense, rendering it difficult for him to carry on his work at the contract price, which induced Mr. Mackenzie, the contractor of a road from Loch Ewe to Gairloch, to abandon the system of blasting, and to adopt, like another Hannibal, that of the simple application of fire. His method was never found to fail, and merely consisted in raising a fire of peat-turf, bushes of weeds, according to being secured at the margin by stones or turf, was kept in activity for five or six hours. At first, Mr. Mackenzie was in the habit of throwing water on the stone when the fire was extinguished, but this is not necessary, as he found the mere heating of the mass, in every instance, sufficient for opening and enlarging the fissures, so as to admit of a small wedge. This wedge is easily and expeditiously driven in, and the rock giving way in the direction of some of its natural cleavages, large slices are obtained, fit for the erecting of dykes or bridges.

CRUELTY TO CATTLE.

The New-England Farmer contains a letter from Mr. Peabody, of Salem, on the subis produced by a severe beating on the ignorant of the truth. The father seldom one acquainted with the anatomy of these came home sober. The parents frequently animals. "There is in each cheek bone of animals. "There is in each cheek bone of read the tracts thus lent to their children, and after some weeks began to think I knew the particulars of their lives. At last contain half a pint.—The external portion nials, a liberal salary will be given. of bone covering this cavity, is about two tion, by letter, post paid, address that Mr. K--- picks out such tracts for lines, or two tenths of an inch in thickness. The internal bones are, also, thin. This cavity, in a healthy state, is empty." A blow of no great violence may easily

sequence. Even if the bone is only injured,

Various cases have been tried of late, in our Courts, for breach of promise as to the female is a prominent feature. may rejoice when falsehood and seduction cular encouragement may be given to the multiplication of such cases, nor any particular triumph attached to the conduct and situation of the plaintiffs. A lady never shines on these occasions, however pitiable her original disappointment may seem; she who has fallen, and for whom redress is sought in this way, if entitled to compassion, is not an object of respect; and where there has been no sacrifice of virtue, there is still a violation of delicacy and an exposure before the world, very little enviable or exemplary. The woman of true refinement and pride, who is deserted, will rather seek relief only in the consciousness of her own faith and dignity; in the private sympathy and esteem of her friends, and in the circumstance of her escape from a union with one of recreant spirit and inconstant heart. She will dread and resist a public display of her wrongs or gratification of her resentments. As for the absolute victim of perfidy, when she retains the principles of honour and religion, and the due sense of shame which is ever concomitant with mere weakness, she will be driven forth by no impulses of revenge, no hope of pecuniary retribution; no anger or cupidity of relatives :- her recourse will be to penitence and seclusion.

According to Hall's Journal on Chili, the working of the copper mines yields a handsome profit to the miner; the profits arising from the silver mines are uncertain and precarious, while the working of the gold mines proves a ruinous business to those who are engaged in it. One man was made who are engaged in it. One man was making a handsome fortune with his copper, till, in an unlucky moment, he assumed the direction of a gold mine, when he became impoverished, and eventually ruined.

Doctor Hare, of Philadelphia in 1802, invented a compound blow pipe. An experimore, who has found, that the heat from the flame of oxy hydrous gas issuing from it, when placed against the outside of a tinned iron cup filled with water, soon caused a burning of the metal, and eventually extended into the water, and burnt with energy, even when a series with their copies. Volume 2 is in pressible expected in about four or five needs to scribers will still be received at the tended into the metal, and eventually extended into the water, and burnt with the series will still be received at the tended in the proposals—\$5 per roll in the propos energy, even when immersed in the liquid.

Paris .- There are in this city 520 Watchmakers, who employ about 2056 workmen, and produce annually 80,000 gold watches, 40,000 silver watches, and 15,000 clocks, the whole worth about 19,765,000 francs. In the same city there are 30 tanneries, in which 300 workmen prepare every year at a medium, 45,000 ox hides, 4,000 cow hides, 8,000 horse hides, 60,000 calf skips, and employ in this operation 11,000,000 pounds of tan, 97,000 pounds of allum, 500 pounds of tallow, and the same quantity of salt. The produce of this branch of commerce, is estimated at 3,726,000 francs. The num-

reams of paper, which yield

Of the books printed annual it is estimated that there are of and history 24.

> METEOROLOGICAL REPORT For March, 1825. [Kept at the Columbian College]

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College Hill, April 1, 1825.

Average Greatest height H. K. GREEN, Ken

Advertisements.

WANTED,

S an Assistant in the Rev. Mr. Academy for Young Ladies, in icksburg, Virginia, a Lady who is vel nials, a liberal salary will be given. Bryce, will receive immediate attenton April 2-3t

THE

A Collection of Sacred Sonn

SEAMAN'S HYMN BO

FOR THE USE OF MARINERS.

proposes to compile and publish a Bo this title, adapted, as much as possible spiritual condition and wants of Seamen One of this kind is greatly needed vis public worship is held for the benefit neglected, but valuable class of mea a Mariners when "afar off at sea." his therefore, that the work will be well me not only by those for whom it is primi signed, but by all who feel interes cause of piety among them. No pairs spared to make it acceptable. It is no to obtain a large number of subscribes rant the undertaking, before it can't press, and as the profits will be devoted

spread of the Gospel among Seamen subscribe, may thus aid that important it will contain about two hundred hymns, printed on good paper and six type. The price of a single copy, a binding, will be 50, and in calf 62 cents person who will obtain ten subscri ward the money, shall have a copy, is

March 26.

FIRST AMERICAN

STEREOTYPED QUARTO EDITION Dr. Scott's Comment

W. WOODWARD has the has to inform his numerous published the First Volume

Rev. T. Scott's Family

The style in which it is presented American Arts. It is printed on a for press, and with the strictest attention by the printer and publisher, he does tate to say, it is one of the most contact to say, it is one of ever published in America. Sublo k for their volumes as soon as of offers to send them away when be requests gentlemen who hold substitute to the substitute of the subs pers to forward the subscribers me

P. S. Subscription papers are real persons who wish to avail themselve by obtaining four subscribers, as a fifth gratis; and in proportion for as man bers as are obtained

** W. W. W. will shortly finish is type edition of Buck's Dictionary and improved edition of the Villages He has just completed, in four octan The Works of Josephus.

March 26.-3t

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION REATLY BESCUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OF

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Columbia ERAL CONVENT THE COLUMBIAN NORTH E STRE

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the Publisher. tisements, by the squa eding insertion, 25

Biograph

proper name of thi by a softer terminatio reeks for Joseph. To

e Apostles, after his anity, the name of Ba by the Apostles was which Luke interpr ion, an appellation s able dexterity in com! and leading them on methods of persuas eminent charity in re es of the poor saints. his name denotes the so this respect likewise i our disciple, as being ments and prophetic g abas was of the tribe endant of a family which

Judea, and settled s. His parents findi one of the schools of tuition of Gamalie a circumstance which e first notice that is t writings of Barnabas, is great service he per by the sale of his the avails of which us, the avails of which tles' feet, to be dispose think proper, amo ollowers of the Lord example was imit re blessed with the Barnabas is represe ble estate on this occ e most forward to cre

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bas now possessed co in the church; for oming to Jerusalem t conversion, and not ed by the brethren in c mer persecutions, add disciple as a leading m ans, and one that had p of him. Barnabas acco the Apostle to Peter them of the sincerity of and informed them of the rin which it was effect out four or five years a able news denews was brought everal of the disciples out of Judea by th on account of Stephen Gospel with such succe reat numbers both of J 4 embraced Christiani the desirous that some converts. Barnabas deputed for this purpor togress the Gospel had their profession of Jess and of faith, he was in large additions to The field of labour b

a good man, fu alone, he went to fe and was by him accor ioch, and assisted a thiceavours were abu and the disciples, where m, believers, elect, and carenes and Galileo Christians first in this lie these servants of Ch locit, Agabus, a propi in Judea. On hear Christians of Antiassistance to the b

notice, that there would famine throughout the w rly throughout the Ro against the ensuing se his ability, and for dsef Barnabas and er fulfilling their charit lining some time at